

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

No. 7,229]

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company. Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October. For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said.

British India S. N. Company, Limited. MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. CALLING AT ADEN, SOALING, PORT SUZUKI, LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy. Weekly departure during Winter Season by the Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers. REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE. OUTWARDS TO AUSTRALIA.

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Deutsche Levante-Linie. Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation. Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste. Weekly Express Mail Service.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE. FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS. GREECE-TURKEY LINE.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie. GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT SAID OUTWARDS TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The Ellerman Lines, Limited. (Including Westcott & Laurance Line.) Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow and London to Alexandria.

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Messageries Maritimes. From Alexandria. For Marseilles direct. Rates of passage mess including table wine.

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED. CITY LINE. CITY & HALL LINES. MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

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P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE. Steamers leave SUZUKI and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED. ILLUSTRATION OF ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE LIFE POLICY.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT. CAPITAL: L. 2,500,000. RESERVE (ENGB. V.C.B.): L. 862,000.

Thos. Cook & Son, (EGYPT), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CHURCH—LONDON. CHIEF TRAVELING OFFICE—CAIRO, near SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited. CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE. Notes as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 3 up to 5 minutes.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK. CAPITAL: £10,000,000. HEAD OFFICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE, CHIEF AGENTS: LONDON & PARIS.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

INSURANCE. LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited). FIDELITY National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED. CAPITAL 30,000,000 (Fully paid up). BELL'S ASIA MINOR STEAMSHIP CO. Dispatch weekly a steamer with good passenger accommodation.

RUSSIAN DISORDERS.

MUTINY SPREADING

ODESSA BOMBARDED.

THE POTEMKIN SURRENDERS.

SEVASTOPOL, June 30. Four battleships, one cruiser and several torpedo-boats left here yesterday evening under the command of Admiral Kruger, with orders to sink the "Potemkin" if she refuses to surrender, and then assist in restoring order in town.

ODESSA, June 30. The "Potemkin" began to bombard the town at 11.30 yesterday evening.

The transport "Vechna" has joined the mutineers. The central railway station has been burnt.

The funeral of the sailor who was shot for presenting the petition for better food, was a great popular demonstration. There was no disorder. Neither police nor troops were on the route.

The burnt ships include the "Saratov" of the Volunteer Fleet.

LIBAU, June 30. The seamen here have mutinied and wrecked the barracks. The Cossacks and artillery have been called out and fighting has ensued, but there are no details.

ODESSA, June 30. Nine vessels have been burned, but it is believed that none of them were British.

Machine guns were used to clear the streets. Two more regiments have arrived.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30. It is reported that a mutiny has broken out at Cronstadt, and that the sailors have stoned a number of officers. The troops at Peterhof, where the Tsar is, have been reinforced.

WASHINGTON, June 30. The American Consul at Odessa telegraphs that the fleet arrived at noon, and that the "Potemkin" surrendered without firing a shot.

ODESSA, June 30. Martial law has been proclaimed.

The funeral of the sailor, whose death was the cause of the mutiny, took place yesterday. The police did not make an appearance.

Owing to the arrest of the sailors, the "Potemkin" bombarded the town. The sailors were released.

THE "PERESVIET" REFLOATED.

PORT ARTHUR, June 30. The battleship "Peresviet" has been refloated here.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

PARIS, June 30. It is announced that M. Rouvier will hand a note to Prince Radolin to-day accepting the conference regarding Morocco.

PARIS, June 30. It is expected that the Franco-German incident will be settled next week.

EGYPT'S JUDICIAL REFORM.

PARIS, June 30. The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the prolongation of the judicial reform in Egypt.

EAST FINSBURY ELECTION.

LIBERAL GAIN. LONDON, June 30. Mr. Baker, Liberal, 2,320. Mr. Cohen, Conservative, 1,552; in succession to Mr. Richards, deceased. This is a Liberal gain.

HOME CRICKET

LONDON, June 30. Kent beat Yorkshire by six wickets.

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD, ALEXANDRIA.

2s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & OHARI Three Sailings a-Week.

Agents at Alexandria:—ALEXANDRIA BOMBED WAREHOUSE CO. L.D.

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line express stop. Pine woods, Sanda, Sea bathing, mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Free home comforts. Electric light. Modern sanitation. Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

14-15 St. Petersburg, 1905/1906

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin records a fatal case at Port Said and another at Ashmoun.

A FOUNDLING.—A living new-born child was found yesterday in the Haret el Balkatria, and was sent to the hospital.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. Dunlop will select 25 gentlemen whilst he is in England to add to the staff of Government school instructors.

COURSE OF THE NILE.—A credit of L.E. 6,350 has been opened for an examination of the course of the Nile near the Upper Cataracts.

CROWN CASINO.—A variety company makes its debut this evening at the new theatre which has been built at the Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Esbekieh district of Cairo during the night of Monday and at daylight on Tuesday will be poisoned by the police.

FRENCH COMEDY.—The Gonnet Levy-French comedy company arrived at Alexandria this morning and opens this evening at the Eden Theatre with the 3-act comedy *Mme Mongodin*.

SUEZ CANAL.—9 vessels passed through the Canal on the 28th ult., 4 of which were British, 2 German, 1 Dutch, 2 Turkish. The day's receipts were frs. 207,947.32, making the total from 1st June frs. 7,714,139.54.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Italian named Gaetano Flatino, aged 65 years, was run down by a cab in the Attarin quarter yesterday. His skull was fractured and he expired within a few minutes after being conveyed to the French Hospital.

"UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET."—The notes under this title which we usually publish in our Saturday's issue will not appear during the next few weeks. The concluding portion of the article entitled "The Principles of Heredity" is also similarly postponed.

COAL IMPORTS.—From 1st January to 29th June, 458,233 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. Wales sent 260,729 tons, Newcastle 87,864, Scotland 65,132, Yorkshire 26,876 and other places 17,632 tons. During the same period of last year the imports amounted to 482,943 tons.

SHEPHERD'S BUILDINGS.—A short while ago we informed the public that the shops which form part of the buildings of Shepherd's Hotel were to be pulled down and larger ones erected in their place. The work of destruction has already been commenced and four of the shops are being rapidly demolished.

SUDAN MINES.—Application has been made to the committee of the London Stock Exchange to appoint a special settling day in Sudan Mines, Limited.—Further issue of 400 shares of £1 each, 2s 6d paid (Nos. 1 to 200 and 401 to 600); and 3,896 shares of £1 each, fully paid (Nos. 7,605 to 11,500).

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The excellent Italian operetta company which is holding the boards of this playhouse continues to attract large audiences. This evening, the company will stage Suppé's popular operetta *Donna Juanita*. To-morrow afternoon *La Gran Via* will be given with the first and second acts of *I Grandieri*.

SEIZURE OF HASHISH.—On Wednesday and Thursday last the Coastguards made seizures of no less than 500 and 200 okes of hashish on the small islands off Agamé. It had been deposited on the islands by the smugglers while awaiting an opportunity to pass it to the shore, which is so well guarded that it is now a matter of extreme difficulty to land hashish. Before the transfer of the above large quantities could be managed the Coastguards got wind of its concealment and seized it.

THE KANAAN AFFAIR.—The Native Parquet of the Mine-el-Basal Kism has presented its report to the Governorat on the Kanaan affair. We are glad to hear that an enquiry has been opened on the subject, and hope that it will be possible to discover who was responsible for the extraordinary mistakes made by some one in the Native Hospital who ordered the burial of the corpse without a proper inquest, and noted the discovery of the body of a Sudanese! Why not a Japanese or an Eskimo?

"KING'S ENGLISH."—A very interesting article appeared a short time ago, showing the great differences in the language, and especially of pronunciation, in different parts of England, and a witty allusion was also made to "American English." It admitted, however, that many modern Americanisms were in use in the time of Shakespeare, but the universal opinion is that there is only one English worthy of the name which is "King's English," and special care is taken to keep only to the form throughout all the Berlitz Schools. [p. 2.]

SPEECH BY LORD CROMER.

THE CONDITIONS OF EGYPT'S PROGRESS.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.)

London, June 30.

The Earl of Cromer has received the honorary freedom of the Skinners' Company. His lordship, in replying to the toast of his health, declared that the Anglo-French Agreement had been of unmixed benefit to all who had to deal with the local affairs of Egypt and were now relieved from the constant friction and annoyance that had marked the past. The story circulated in the Press to the effect that representations had been made to H.H. the Khedive as to the presence of British troops in Egypt was purely mythical. Four conditions were necessary to secure the uniform progress of Egypt: first, no hurry; second, that Egyptian affairs should be kept outside the domain of British party politics; third, that the utmost care should be taken not to force Western ideas and exotic institutions upon the Egyptian people before the country was ripe for their assimilation; fourth, that Egypt should continue in the future as in the past to be governed in the interests of the Egyptians themselves.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 30.

The Earl of Cromer, speaking at the banquet of the Skinners' Company, dwelt upon the benefit to Egypt caused by the Anglo-French entente, and the valuable co-operation of the Egyptian Government. His relations with the Khedive were most satisfactory.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Ibrahim Effendi Abd el Al, the new Fayoum delegate, was presented to the members, and the proposal for the formation of an Armenian Catholic community discussed. It was finally decided to have these proposals printed and distributed among the members of the Council. The Council meets again on August 1.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Among various credits that have been opened by the Ministry of Finance we note the sum of L.E. 11,000 for the necessary repairs to the Tewfikieh School, L.E. 4,750 for the construction of new agricultural roads in Ghizeh Province, L.E. 1,500 for repairs to the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeal, L.E. 950 for the improvement of the harbour lights at the entrance to the port of Alexandria, and smaller credits for the purchase of the necessary material for the sinking of artesian wells in the mining districts, for the purchase of pumps, and for the purchase of dog muzzles rendered necessary by the new law relating to rabies.

DANGEROUS GAMINS.

We wish to call the attention of the authorities to the dangerous use of catapults in the streets by European and Arab boys. These gamins appear to be supplied with up-to-date weapons, and samples of their ammunition, which we have seen look most formidable, small bolt heads and chopped iron bars being the pattern most in favour. Every evening parties of boys may be seen in the quieter streets, especially in the Moharrem Bay quarter, shooting at the small birds which settle on the tamarisks planted by the road. We imagine that the use of catapults on the public roads is forbidden, and there can be no doubt about the illegality of their use when missiles are fired into gardens with disastrous consequences to windows and grave risk to the eyesight of those who happen to be in the line of fire. Even the Mohamed Aly-square is rendered unsafe: the windows of St. Mark's Church have repeatedly been broken by stones and lumps of iron. Mr. Casimatis, of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, who is also in charge of part of the business administration of the church, has made an interesting collection of ammunition fired into the windows and has captured two of the culprits, whom he handed over to the police—without any obvious result. This morning the bow of the church was struck on the left side of the face by a stone from a catapult which inflicted a very nasty wound. Had the missile struck the unfortunate man an inch higher he would probably have lost the sight of one eye. We hope that the authorities will take steps to render the repetition of the offence highly dangerous to the offenders.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme of the Wagner concert to be given to-morrow, commencing at 10.30 a.m.:— 1. Hail-Guags March. 2. Ouverture de Rienzi. 3. Prelude Lohengrin. 4. Entrée des dieux, dans le Walhall de "Vor du Rhin." 5. Ouverture des Maîtres-Chanteurs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Ramees" sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 4,247 bales cotton.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & THE SUKUM. Obsolete apply to J. J. FLEURENT, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Nicos, ALEXANDRIA.

THE S.S. "ST. KILDA."

CREW LANDING AT PORT SAID

INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN.

HOW THE VESSEL WAS SUNK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Friday. As I advised you this morning by wire, I proceeded on board the Russian cruiser "Dnieper" (ex "St. Petersburg") in order to interview the crew of the sunken British steamer "St. Kilda," but the officer on duty absolutely refused to allow me to see any of the British officers, saying that it was strictly forbidden. He added at the same time that they would probably be landed at Port Said. I understand, however, that the S.S. "St. Kilda" left Hongkong for Yokohama on the 4th June, with a cargo of rice, cotton, and hemp, and when 40 miles out she met the Russian cruiser "Dnieper," which signalled her to stop. A prize crew was subsequently put on board, and next day when the crew had been removed, the cruiser sank the "St. Kilda" after firing ten shots. All the personal effects belonging to the crew were lost. 41 of the Chinese crew belonging to the "St. Kilda" were transferred to the Dutch steamer "Flores" and landed at Singapore, while the British officers were retained and brought here. It is remarkable that the "Dnieper," in spite of the long voyage and the heavy seas she encountered, has the appearance of having been recently drydocked. She is heavily armed with large and small machine guns, and fitted with wireless apparatus. She is also flying the naval flag.

At about 9.30 a.m. to-day the Russian commander paid an official call on the commander of the British battleship "Canopus," which was duly returned. The same official calls were exchanged later on between the battleship "Goliath," which arrived at 10.30 a.m., and the "Dnieper."

The battleship "Goliath" was reported by the "Canopus" as approaching Suez at 7 a.m., being in wireless communication with her. Finally the battleship "Canopus" entered the Canal at 11.15 this morning.

The "Goliath" left at 1.40 this afternoon, and the "Dnieper" at 1.55 for Port Said, where, I understand, she will take in about 800 tons of coal, not having taken anything at this port.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Saturday. After considerable difficulties had been put in my way I at last obtained an interview with Captain Jones, of the S.S. "St. Kilda." Captain Jones states that the "St. Kilda" left Hongkong on June 2 last. The European crew refused to proceed to Japan and were landed at Hongkong on June 3 and imprisoned. A Chinese crew was shipped and the "St. Kilda" sailed for Yokohama on the same day.

On June 4 the Russian cruiser "Dnieper" stopped and captured the "St. Kilda," putting a prize crew on board. The ships proceeded at a speed of nine knots in company into deep water and at 6 a.m. on the 5th June an unsuccessful attempt was made to sink the "St. Kilda" by means of dynamite, after the crew had been taken off. The Russians then opened fire with their quick-firers and sank the captured vessel with 16 4.7 inch projectiles at 10 a.m.

The "St. Kilda" was bound from Rangoon to Yokohama with a cargo of rice, cotton, and sugar. The "Dnieper" had been warned of her departure by Russian agents at Hongkong. After the vessel had been sunk the Chinese crew were put on board the S.S. "Flores," bound for Singapore.

The prisoners, who were thirteen in number, were well-treated on the "Dnieper," being each allowed a cabin and having perfect freedom of movement about the decks.

The commander of the "Dnieper" refused to receive the visit of the captain of H.M.S. "Lancaster" this morning. The Russian cruiser carries eight 4.7q.f. guns and 27 pieces of smaller calibre; she is bound for Libau and the prisoners have received orders to disembark at Port Said to-night.

SALVAGE OF "FOYLE" PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Friday. The S.S. "Foyle" is now slightly making water in No. 2 hold, and about 70 tons of rice has been thrown overboard. Owing to the fine weather, discharge is continuing satisfactorily, and up to the 24th inst., over 800 tons of dry rice, and 500 tons of damaged rice, had been discharged into lighters and landed at Parim.

It is now expected that the "Foyle" will be shortly refloated if the weather continues favorable. The divers report that little damage is visible but fear it is considerable underneath the forepeak.

THE MISSING SUEZ TUG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Friday. The lighters laden with rice belonging to the German steamer "Helene Rickmers" have been seen lying at anchor 20 miles south of Ras Gharib lighthouses, but nothing has been heard of the tug. Strong northerly winds prevail and a heavy sea is running in the Suez Gulf, so it is expected that the tug has taken shelter.

CAIRO TO PORT SAID.

MENZALAH CANAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

This new company, founded last year, hopes to inaugurate the Port Said to Matariéh branch of its service across Lake Menzalah about the middle of October. The Matariéh to Damietta section will also be completed soon after, dredging operations being now hastened for that purpose. The distance between the former two places is some 28 kilometres, and the same distance separates Damietta from Matariéh, where the lake service works in connection with the passenger trains of the Compagnie des Chemins de fer de la Basse Egypte to Mansourah and at the latter town in coincidence with those of the Sta's Railways.

In October therefore there will be a through service between Cairo and Port Said by railway and passenger steamer. For the latter traffic there are two stern-wheelers for passengers besides two tugs and six lighters for the freight traffic. All these were constructed in England, brought out in sections, and put together at Karpat, near Port Said, by the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Co., who have entered into a contract to work the lines of the Menzalah Canal and Navigation Company for two years from the date of inauguration. The steamers have good accommodation each for a certain number of first and second class passengers, besides 150 of the third class.

FAYOUM LIGHT RAILWAY CO.

A correspondent writes:—Apropos of accidents on this railway, they are of almost daily occurrence now. On Friday last the Nesleh engine broke down as it was about to leave for Fayoum; another engine was sent, but never reached its destination, and as no other was available passengers and train had necessarily to wait until one of the other branch trains arrived at Fayoum, when that engine was sent and succeeded in returning home with its unfortunate companions "hours late."

The Shawsahna train on the same day was never seen at Fayoum. A few days ago a funeral party ordered a "special" for 3 p.m. for Daire el Azab; they arrived and had to sit in the train in the broiling afternoon sun until 5.30 p.m., when the engine from Lahoon took the train. No other was available.

Last year the traffic receipts were published pretty regularly and always showed an increase. It would interest many to know why they are now suppressed, as L.E. 300 a month will not cover the decrease of receipts, and from what can be gathered it is likely to be still more. It really is time the public were better served and these directors were stopped "playing at railways," for I am told that the native who is "running the show" at the moment, seizing the moment of chaos, actually threatened to resign "playing at puff-puffs" unless he got more pay, and, in the face of this large and continued decrease of receipts, I hear he is to have an increase of P.T. 200, so that the farce may continue—"Great Soot!"

SPORT AND PLAY.

"TROTTER EGYPTIEN."

The following is the programme of the fourth day's racing at the Hippodrome, Round Point, which takes place on the 22nd inst:—

PRIX DE HADRA.—P.T. 700 (400 200 100). Pour chevaux ambleurs (Rahouan) attelés on montés. Epreuve unique—4 tours de piste 2364 mètres.—Entrée P.T. 50.

EGYPTIAN MAIDEN.—P.T. 6,000 (3,000-1,500-1,000-500). Pour chevaux arabes et indigènes maiden (qui n'ont jamais gagné de premier prix).—En deux épreuves 3 tours de piste 1784 mètres. Entrée P.T. 500.—(Cette course aura lieu s'il y a au moins 6 engagements).

PRIX DE LA PROMENADE.—P.T. 300 de Sweepstakes. Pour chevaux de la même écurie attelés en paire à des voitures américaines à quatre roues caoutchoutées. Pour chevaux de tous pays. Seront exclus les trotteurs de course. Le 1er recevra un objet d'art et le 65% sur les entrées. Le 2me le 35%.—Epreuve unique.—Distance 4 tours de piste 2364 mètres.

GRAND HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL.—P.T. 5,000 (3,000-1,000-700-300) En 2 épreuves.—Pour tous chevaux de 1re, 2me, 3me, 4me classe avec rendements de distance suivant la vitesse constatée en Egypte. Les chevaux qui n'ont pas de vitesse constatée partent scratch. Distance 3 tours de piste 1780 m. minimum. Entrée P.T. 300.

CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES.—Les courses sont soumises aux règlements du Trotter Egyptien. Les inscriptions seront closes le 15 juillet à 4h. p.m., et devront être adressées avec le montant des entrées au Secrétaire du Trotter Egyptien, Mr. O. della Marra, Rond-Point, ex Velodrome, Alexandrie.

KHEDIVAL SPORTING CLUB.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

(December 20th and 22nd 1905.)

COUNTRY BRED STAKES. Value L.E. 100.

Scale of Weights.

3 years. 4 years. 5 and over.

1st Class C.B.'s... 10.7 11.3 11.10

2nd " " " " 9.3 9.13 10.10

Arabs... " " " " 7.0 7.10 8.7

GERMANY AND TURKEY VERSUS ENGLAND IN THE NEAR EAST.

BY W. M.

I. THE DANGER.

(Continued.)

The great line that runs like an artery from Constantinople to Konieh is to be carried on across the Taurus to branch off eastward to Bagdad and Koweit, southward to Aleppo and the Syrian system, is a military line par excellence. Its two branches will one day aid the German Empire to strike Britain in Asia and Africa. German diplomacy in Turkey has never ceased to keep the question of Egypt and Arabia alive and to suggest the possibility that a new Turkish army may one day inflict on Britain the stroke of Excalibur, from which there is no recovery, leaving in twain the Empire without the slightest interference on the part of the fleet on which England's hopes are centred.

The Turko-German Staff aims at nothing less than an immediate advance on Egypt by an overwhelming Ottoman army, should war unhappily break out between Germany and Great Britain after the completion of the Ottoman strategic lines. The success of the invasion would involve the suppression of the Mixed régime, the substitution of a delegate of the Sultan for our enlightened Sovereign and his British friends and advisers, while the directing power—which would not emphasise its position too strongly—would be the German Empire. "Delenda est Carthago" and "Unsere Zukunft liegt am Wasser" have an identical meaning in Germany. Her chief continental rival has been beaten down at Mukden and Tsushima by her adversary's ally, and the Turkish alliance originally designed against Russia or England may now be directed exclusively against the latter. Beware, England, or the day of your overthrow will see the fulfilment of the German dream and the wings of the eagles overshadowing half the world!

Neither in the Suez Canal, which a few merchantmen could block to-morrow, nor in the straits of the Dardanelles, impregnable against all the navies of the world, can England meet her future foe. Her influence in Egypt, her share in the Sudan, her domination in the Aden Protectorate, Uganda, and East Africa are doomed, and these lost, will not the decay of British prestige lead to the loss of India from internal causes, unless—

Yes, that will be the inevitable consequence of Britain's Egyptian and Arabian policy, which has earned the frown of the Shadow of Allah, unless her people, bringing into play the foresight and sagacity that have made them great, have recourse to the sole remedies that can conjure the peril.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Regent, H.E. Mustapha Pasha Fahmy, is leaving for Europe to-day by the Austrian Lloyd steamer.

Scander Pasha Fahmy arrived at Alexandria yesterday.

Yacoub Pasha Artin and Abdallah Bey Sfer have returned to Cairo from Alexandria.

Coles Pasha, with Mrs. Coles and the Misses Coles, left Cairo for Port Said yesterday to join the Bibby boat.

Harvey Pasha arrived to-day from Cairo.

We regret to report the death, which occurred on the 19th ult., in the Bahr el Ghazal Province, of Kaimakam H. L. H. Fell Bey, R.N., Senior Inspector of the province. The deceased officer resigned from active service in the Royal Navy with the rank of lieutenant, his commission being restored under the provisions of the Order in Council of May 13, 1901. He was universally regarded as an officer of great promise; his work in the Bahr el Ghazal had been conspicuously good, and his personal qualities endeared him to his comrades in the Sudan service. Fell Bey was about to relieve Kaimakam Drury Bey, R.N., at Suak.

The Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, S.O.F., and Mrs. Norman-Lee are leaving on the 4th inst. by the P. & O. "Egypt" for England. Mr. and Mrs. Norman-Lee take this opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for their kind enquiries and sympathy during Mrs. Norman-Lee's severe illness. Mr. Norman-Lee will be away for four months and during that time his duties at Alexandria will be performed by the Rev. Arthur H. Manning, acting chaplain to the Forces, who is staying at the Miramar Hotel, Ramleh.

A cable from London states that Baron de Kysel Bey, manager of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Limited, has left for Egypt via Brindisi, and is due at Alexandria on Wednesday next.

Dr. Warnock, medical superintendent of Ab-bassieh Asylum, left Egypt yesterday for England on three months' leave of absence.

Mr. S. G. Viola left Alexandria to-day for a short holiday in Greece.

EGYPT'S TRADE.

COAL IMPORTS IN 1904.

(From the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce.)

So far as Alexandria is concerned, there is very little to be said about its coal trade during the past year of 1904. One feature of relief to what proved a very humdrum course of business may be seen in the increase of imports by 87,044 tons, thus making 1904, by its total of 1,095,014 tons, a record importing year. Prices, beyond a temporary advance (notably in Cardiff quality) immediately following the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war (9th February 1904), evinced a gradual decline during the year and freights, demonstrated a similar giving way, notwithstanding the plaintive echo of the shipowners' usual wail of "Low Freights." The highest freights obtained were 6/6 from Cardiff and 6/- from Newcastle, during April and May, and the lowest 4/3 and 4/7 1/2 from the respective ports during September.

No strikes at home interfered with the regular course of supplies, and probably the only cause to overbalance the regularity of a steady trade was the excessive import which from time to time was forced on the port, temporarily congesting its quays, taxing the powers of the Egyptian State Railways, and the loading facilities of the Nile boats, and depressing the market generally.

The value, free into waggons, of Cardiff best, early Jan. 1904 was 24/-. The value, free into waggons, of Newcastle best, early Jan. 1904, was 20/-. The value, free into waggons, of Scotch best, early Jan. 1904, was 19/-, and the tone of the market was firm, merchants, stocks being estimated at 65,000 tons. At the end of December these same quantities ruled respectively 1/- 9d. and 1/- 6d. lower, the market being calm and stocks fully 105,000 tons, irrespective of the stocks held by the Egyptian State Railway Administration on their special reserved storage ground at the N. W. end of the mole.

In both quality and quantity, Cardiff takes the lead, Newcastle follows second, and Scotch takes a good third; then, in order of merit, come the lower qualities of Yorkshire and Lancashire; these rival counties now vie with each other as peaceful coal exporters and contributed conjointly to the year's Alexandria market some 88,000 tons.

The competition between the counties is fairly even the average price during the year being 14/6 C. F. and 1/- including export tax. The freight out from Hull fell to as low as 4/- and never surpassed 4/9, whereas the freight from Liverpool ruled at 5/- per ton.

Both qualities are fairly well liked in this country, probably by reason of their relative cheapness. Lancashire's better class is increasing in favor, and Lancashire Slack competes with Newcastle Slack and finds ready purchasers among some of the lime-burning community.

The total importation into Egypt during 1904 of coal, coke, and patent fuel amounted to 2,204,314 tons, Great Britain sending 2,102,455 tons, Germany 88,825 tons, Turkey 9,338 tons, Belgium 3,626 tons, and France 30 tons; total 2,204,314 tons. Neither America nor India contributed.

As compared with figures given in 1903, the supplies forwarded by rail inland by the trade at Alexandria increased, during 1904, by 5,971 tons, whereas the trade increased their forwarding by water inland during 1904 by 23,505 tons. One outcome of this increased Nile traffic has been a natural assumption of independence on the part of the native boat owners, who, in many cases, demand payment of their entire freight on sailing, instead of their hitherto current acceptance of two-thirds on sailing and one third on arrival at destination. By this latter arrangement, the current outturn at destination was manifestly guaranteed. The native boat owners may revert to their old conditions if they can look ahead, and if they can grasp the possibilities of competition—already started by powerful and influential Nile towage companies. Of these, there are now seven, all well established, owning steam barges, pontoons and tow boats, working systematically under organized staffs and regular departures. These advantages our native friends lack.

The towage hence to Boulac, the port of Cairo, occupies 4 to 5 days, a distance of 185 miles. The native sailing boats, dependent on wind and weather, and often on the caprices of the raias, take 15 to 25 days to cover the voyage via the Mahmoudieh Canal to Atfeh and thence via the Nile. The railway route hence to Boulac-Dacrou or to one of the goods stations of Cairo is 130 miles.

Loss by shortages so far appears incurable. Stocks ashore lose, partly, by natural wastage, from 1% to 2%. The process of discharging from colliers is always and everywhere wasteful. The 2% allowance for non-weighting taken off the very low freights current during the year is a very bare compensation. Railway transit shows a loss of from 1% to 4%; whilst river transit by undocked native craft requires careful watching and protective freight arrangements. The results of carriage by the Nile towage companies are, so far, satisfactory—the cargo being stowed under hatches.

The quantity salvaged from the harbour during 1904 by the Company of Dredgers, licensed by the Port Office, was declared at 984 tons 12 cwt. On this the Customs levy, for a second time, the import duty, the "jetsam" being "abandoned property" (when the collier leaves her discharging berth), is treated as a new property for purposes of import duty when recovered by the subservient and handy dredgerman, licensed or otherwise. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether part of a cargo being only "imported" once should be struck twice by the duty.

The trade still suffers from inadequacy of discharging berths.

Claims for demurrage are sometimes compromised, but, during the autumnal congestion, sums, amounting to £500, were paid in demurrage, positively incurred by three happy-go-lucky consignees.

The situation is still strained and delays will occur from time until it be relieved by accommodation necessitated by the developing trade of the port. The Railway Administration could help matters by giving up at least two thirds of their own specially reserved land at the N.W. end of the mole, capable of holding for them an unnecessary and uncalculated for stock of 30,000 tons, and could help further by modifying the terms on which they allow the trade to accost two of their specially reserved berths, say, Nos. 0 and 5.—The terms ruling now are that "No ship, except those having railway coal or railway stores, shall accost Nos. 0 and 5 without a written engagement to haul off if the berth be required by a ship consigned to the Administration."—Few consignees can afford to accept such one-sided conditions.

Again, on the congestion of the port, the merchants of Alexandria have been told in the last report of the Financial Adviser that the "blocking was partly due to their apathy in not providing sufficient lighters to land their goods near sufficient carts to carry them away." Now so far as the coal merchants are concerned, they object to this charge of apathy—unless it be understood to mean their point-blank refusal to invest cash in fleets of lighters, which have not, during the last twenty years, earned even the basis of a depreciation fund, still less a fair percentage for profit.

Moreover, it is not so much the lack of lighters as the absence of accommodation for their protection during rough weather and during night-time, and the actual want of quay space during crowded times whereat to effect discharge, which have been and still are matters of complaint. These have been over and over again pointed out to the authorities since the so called improvements of the port. A correspondent wrote from Alexandria on 9th October 1880 in a letter, already quoted in these columns, addressed to the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce:—"No corner of the port has been set apart for the accommodation of the lighters and there is actually no place available for the purpose."

Lighters will be imported and lighters will be built fast enough if the industry should chance to pay its way. The authorities would encourage the revival of the trade were they to provide some sheltering basins to protect these useful little craft and their attendant craftsmen who, a score of years ago, were numbered by their hundreds.

As to the insufficiency of carts, the master carters can speak for themselves, but it may be suggested it is not the insufficiency of the vehicles but rather the difficulties the employers have in using them, owing to the congested state of the roads, blocked as they have been during this year by merchandise and obstructions of all sorts. The coal quay is not allowed to sin in this respect, for a clear road-way is maintained from one end of the quay to the other, and is kept open by a simple supervision which appears to be lacking over the streets of Alexandria. The construction of an arm, extending from the N.W. end of the mole and pointing towards the Mex Coast, is planned, so far, for four new berths. Of these long expected and patiently waited for desiderata, one berth should be ready early next season and the other three early in 1906. The land storing accommodation held fully 105,000 tons of merchants' coal during the busy time at the end of the year, but the close stacking, with its risk of fire, caused inconvenience, expense and trouble.

Generally speaking, the condition of the trade is healthy. Home supplies have not been interfered with, and means of transit inland have been uninterrupted. Shorter and more reasonable credits are now given. A shady class of purchasers has been more or less eliminated, and fewer bad debts have been contracted. One weak feature, however, has been the uneven importation—sometimes fortuitous, but often caused through shortsightedness or sheer carelessness. It cannot be said that the total import is excessive, because every ton imported finds its purchaser—but a more even import would check sudden and uncalculated for increase of stocks, and would prevent the locking up of capital, invested in what is a deteriorating merchandise.

Some six or seven years ago, an actual stock of 30,000 tons was named ample. Now, with increasing consumption, this figure may be altered to 50,000 tons, and were merchants to keep this fact before them and endeavour to arrange for their imports accordingly, they would lessen their expenses and their risks. Competition here is always keen and not altogether undesirable. When, however, it becomes wild and leads to unprofitable realisations, it is hard to see how legitimate traders can get a fair return for their labour.

Administration des Postes

AVIS

Les demandes de distribution à domicile au Cairo et à Alexandria augmentent continuellement, il est absolument nécessaire que, sur les correspondances qui doivent bénéficier de ce mode de distribution, dans les deux villes précitées, le nom de la rue et le numéro du domicile du destinataire soient clairement indiqués. Si la rue n'est pas dénommée, le nom du quartier doit être donné. Le public est prié de se conformer à ces instructions pour éviter des retards ou des erreurs dans la distribution des correspondances.

CONSTIPATION.

To ensure a natural movement of bowels, it is most important to take plenty of exercise every day. Many men and women don't do this, and they become more or less constipated, sometimes going two or three days without a passage from the bowels. This is a very serious thing, not only because constipation makes our food and blood impure, but because the prolonged presence of waste matter in the bowels strains the muscular walls, eventually paralyzing them, so that instruments have to be used to remove the impurities.

Those who cannot get enough exercise, or whose work is sedentary, should use Doan's Dinner Pills, which are made from pure roots and herbs that act on the bowels, invigorating the muscular walls, and toning up the nerves, liver, stomach, and whole digestive organism. Doan's Dinner Pills soften the mass of clogging waste, preventing piles, and inflammation of the intestines; and they cure sluggish liver, indigestion, biliousness, headache, poor appetite, impoverished blood, and every symptom of liver, stomach, or bowel trouble.

Doan's Dinner Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 5 a box; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

DOAN'S OINTMENT cures every form of itching skin disease—Eczema, Ringworm, Itching Piles, etc. The price of Doan's Ointment is P.T. 13 per pot, or P.T. 71 for 6 pots. To be had of all chemists, or direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE **ARMY OF OCCUPATION.**

On Thursday, 6th July 1905, and following days, at 9 a.m., M. Della Torre, Auctioneer, will proceed to sell by public auction, in the Ordnance yard at Kasr el Nil barracks, Cairo, a great number of articles; new and old, of general utility, comprising carts, char-a-bancs, drays and wagons of various kinds, wheels, axletrees, oaks, harness and saddlery, tents, cordage, sacks, blankets for men and for horses, mattresses and pillows, tanks for water or petroleum, of iron and of copper, packing cases, boxes of various kinds, tools and materials for shoeing smiths and others, a great quantity of iron, leather, bronze, gunmetal, wood, oakum, etc., etc.

The articles can be seen at the place of sale on the three days preceding the sale from 9 to 11 a.m.

For any further information please apply to M. Della Torre, at his saleroom, Sharia Abdin, Maison V. Bittar et fils. 26163-3*3

The Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.

DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 15 BEARER WARRANT COUPON No. 12.

An Interim Dividend at the rate of 2% for the half year ended 31st March 1905, (subject to Income tax) on the Preference Share Capital will be payable on and after the 23rd June 1905, at the National Bank of Egypt, London or Cairo and Alexandria, the current rate of exchange. Registered Share Dividend Warrants will be posted on the 23rd June. 26171-5-4

THE KHEDIVIAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AND GRAVING DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly 5 1/2% Cumulative Preference dividend coupon No. 13 will be paid by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, or Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., London, on and after June 30th 1905. 26167-6-6

SOCIETE ANONYME DU BEHERA

AVIS

Messieurs les porteurs d'Actions Privilegiées sont informés que le coupon N° 1 des dites Actions échéant le premier juillet 1905 sera payable aux établissements ci-après désignés: A Alexandria: à la Banque Impériale Ottomane. A Londres: à l'Anglo Foreign Banking Co. Limited 2 Bishopsgate Street Within. A Bruxelles: à la Société Belge de Crédit Industriel et Commercial et de Dépôt 60 Rue Royale.

L'Administrateur-Directeur. (signé) E. W. P. POSTER. Alexandria, le 17 juin 1905. 26177-2A-2

WHEN IS DUTY A PLEASURE?
When one needs an efficient and reliable
LAXATIVE.
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1/- A LAXATIVE AS A LOZENGUE. 1/-

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Meilleur remède contre la constipation, les maux de foie, les maux de reins, les hémorroïdes.

Dépôtaires: Alexandria, **DROGUERIE FISCHER**, Rue Ghéif Pacha. O. GIULIOTTI & Co. MOH. ABDELLATIF. 26118-30*

Credit Foncier Egyptien

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire pour le samedi 8 juillet 1905 au Siège Social au Cairo à 4 heures du soir.

ORDRE DU JOUR:
1.) Proposition d'augmentation du Capital Social par la création de nouvelles Actions de 500 francs, le quart versé, en vue du projet d'achat des créances de la Société Egyptienne de la Diara Sanieh ou autres opérations.
2.) Modifications aux articles 4, 28, 30, 31 et 34 des Statuts et à tous autres qu'il serait nécessaire.

Tout porteur de 50 Actions a droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire conformément à l'Article 28 des Statuts.

En conformité de l'article 34 les délibérations de la présente Assemblée ne seront valables qu'autant que les actions représentées forment la moitié au moins du Capital Social. Les Actions devront être déposées.

En Egypte au plus tard le 7 juillet 1905, En Europe au plus tard le 22 juin 1905.

Les dépôts seront reçus: A Cairo, au Siège Social, A Alexandria, au Crédit Lyonnais, En Europe: Au Crédit Lyonnais A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas A la Société Générale Au Comptoir National d'Escompte A la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial. 26030-6*5

AVIS

L'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de l'Alexandria General Produce Association, tenue le 28 Juin, a décidé d'ajouter (Page 20 du Règlement des Contrats de Coton) un nouvel alinéa à l'article 10, savoir:

"Le Coton pressé à la vapeur n'est livrable qu'aux conditions suivantes:
1° Les frais de pressage ne peuvent pas être réclamés par le vendeur;
2° Le vendeur est tenu de payer à l'acheteur une bonification de P.T. 10 le cantar." Pour le Comité Le Président en fonction P. FENDEL

N.B. Cette disposition entrera en vigueur à partir du 1er Avril 1906. Alexandria le 29 Juin 1905. 26191-3-1

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Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture des divers imprimés et registres nécessaires à ses services pour les années 1906, 1907 et 1908.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. cent. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Service de la Comptabilité Générale où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 18 juillet 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour l'impression des divers imprimés et registres."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 18 juillet à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur. (signé) P. W. CHATAWAY. Alexandria, le 28 juin 1905. 26179-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de Canalisation dans la rue Abdel Moneim.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 5. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 11 juillet 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la Canalisation rue Abdel Moneim."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 11 juillet à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur. (signé) W. P. CHATAWAY. Alexandria, le 29 juin 1905. 26187-3-1

Société Anonyme des Eaux du Cairo

AVIS

La Société des Eaux du Cairo porte à la connaissance du Public, que son installation pour la distribution des Eaux à Koubbeh-Zeitoun et Matarieh étant achevée, elle est prête à fournir dans les dites localités, l'eau pour la consommation, arrosage des jardins, chantiers de constructions et tous autres besoins.

Toute demande de concession devra être faite par lettre à l'adresse du Directeur de la Société des Eaux du Cairo.

Le tarif du prix de l'eau dans les dites localités, tant par abonnement fixe que par compteur, est à la disposition du public, dans les Bureaux de la Société Avenue Boulac au Cairo.

La Société est prête à établir ses canalisations d'eau dans les rues non pourvues de conduites, lorsqu'elle aura reçu des demandes suffisantes de concession pour une même rue. Les habitants de Koubbeh, Zeitoun et Matarieh sont donc priés de présenter leur demande par groupes résidant dans une même rue, afin de permettre à la Société d'examiner sans retard leurs demandes, en vue de canaliser et de leur accorder des concessions d'eau.

Le Cairo, le 23 Janvier 1905. Le Directeur. ARISTE P. FRIEND. 25329-40*27

Société Anonyme des Eaux de Tantah.

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES.

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme des Eaux de Tantah sont informés qu'à partir du lundi 3 Juillet 1905, les coupons de l'Exercice 1904 ainsi que le montant des actions amorties par tirage au sort, seront payables au Siège de la Société.

De même, à partir de la même date, l'échange: 1° des titres anciens d'actions libérées de £5, chacun contre 3 titres nouveaux de £5 entièrement libérées, 2° des titres anciens d'actions de Jouissance, chacun contre 3 titres nouveaux d'actions de Jouissance, sera également effectué au Siège de la Société.

L'administrateur délégué, JOSEPH A. CATTALU BEY. Le Cairo, le 30 Juin 1905. 26190-1

SOCIETE ANONYME AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE D'EGYPTE

AVIS

Les porteurs d'obligations 4 p. % (Emission 1905) sont informés que le coupon N° 1 sera payé à partir du 15 Juillet prochain.

Au Cairo: Au Siège Social. A Anvers: à la Banque d'Anvers. A Bruxelles: à la Société Générale. 26173-2*1

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25366—31-1-906

THE MOST ANCIENT TEMPLE AT THEBES.

(Continued)

Many new fragments of reliefs from the enclosure-wall of the pyramid-hall have been found this year; by pyramid-nicheable is a fragment of a shrine with a relief depicting King Mentuhotep and his wife, who would seem to have been a Nubian, judging from her portrait. The portrait of the King, though small, is fine. The name of a new King, Ra-kha... has been found, and also remains of shrine-inscriptions of the King Mentuhotep, who bore the "Horus" name Neter-hotep.

It will be remembered that on the front or eastern face of the temple-platform, on either side of the ramp, there are colonnades, each consisting of a double row of square columns. These colonnades, of which the northern was excavated last year, the southern this season, were designed to protect sculptures engraved on the facing wall of the platform. The same arrangement was adopted by the architects of the neighbour-temple of Queen Hatshepsu, and it is permissible to suppose that the later architects copied this facing from the earlier temple. The sculptured facing-wall, originally built of large limestone blocks like those of the similar wall in the North Court, is now nearly destroyed, but during the excavations we found many fragments of its relief; hunting scenes, in which the King is seen chasing antelopes and other big game of the desert; boats carrying soldiers or passing across the river in solemn religious procession; heads of enemies slain by the King's arrows, &c. Mentuhotep was certainly a warrior, and waged war against the Semites; the slain enemies, yellow men with pointed beards, are called in an accompanying inscription *Aamu*, i.e., nomads of the Sinaitic peninsula. Up to the present we have not found any corresponding mention of Punt or the Punites, though we know that a King of this dynasty sent an expedition to that land of the far south.

The excavation of the temple began last year with the discovery, on the north side, of a court, with facing-walls of magnificent masonry, separating it from the temple of the XVIIIth dynasty. On the opposite side of the platform, the southern, we have this year found another court, corresponding to the other one, and bounded by the southern horn of the Deir el-Bahari cliffs. So that we now see that the whole width of the space between the circus of cliffs was occupied by the two temples, which at the time of the XVIIIth dynasty the visitors coming from the Nile saw before him rising side by side against the background of the cliffs. It is the aim of the Egypt Exploration Fund to enable the modern visitor to see the same sight, and it is our wish to enable him to do so as quickly as possible. Three sides of the platform have been laid bare; what has to be done now is to excavate the back part of the temple and to ascertain how far it goes back westward towards the mountain, whether it joins this directly or whether there is something between. At present we can see a few columns, and remains of a building of the XVIIIth dynasty; we may discover the passage to a shrine, perhaps even the shrine and rock-out tomb of the King himself.

In the Southern Court we found remains of a gallery of statues which one of the Kings of the XIIIth dynasty, Usersten III, had erected in his own honor. There were at least six standing statues of black granite. They probably stood on the platform, and were broken and thrown down into the court. All have been broken off at the knees, and the lower parts of all have disappeared. Four have the heads in a fairly good state of preservation, except the nose. They are all alike, showing that each is a portrait. Perhaps a certain difference between them might suggest that they represent the King at different ages. They are very good specimens of the Royal type of the XIIIth dynasty, a thoroughly Egyptian type; curiously, there is a great similarity between the face of Usersten and that of the mummy of the Princess Tia, found by Mr. Theodore N. Davis in the Valley of the Kings, although she lived about a thousand years later than our king. That we have a portrait of the king is also shown by the fact that the statues of Usersten III, with exactly the same face, in red granite, have been found by M. Lagrain at Karnak. These are also good specimens of what we might call the Theban school of sculpture. This is a point of view which has too often been left in the shade by the students of Egyptian art. Art has too often been considered as being uniform through the whole country, and its various modifications have been classified chronologically, while no sufficient account has been taken of local tastes and local traditions which might preserve in Egypt longer than anywhere else, owing to the conservative character of the Egyptians.

Later dynasties worked in the temple, for instance the Ramessides of the XIXth and XXth; but it may be doubted whether these Kings did not do more harm than good to the construction. Siptah, who left a representation of himself offering to the cow of Hathor on the western face of the pyramid-base, seems to have been the chief later ramonider, in his

time it is evident that the temple was falling into ruin, as in the North Colonnade rough Ramesside graffiti are scratched upon the pillars, and subsidiary brick were built to sustain the falling roof. The beautiful walls of large limestone blocks were very soon used as quarries. But in the time of XVIIIth dynasty, and probably up to the reign of Rameses II., it seems to have been in a good state of preservation. We have found a great many statues and steles, more or less fragmentary, which belong to this epoch, when the two temples of Deir el-Bahari existed side by side. The monarchs of the XVIIIth dynasty seem to have specially revered Mentuhotep, since it was from him that they derived their origin. Both Amenhotep I., the second king of the dynasty, and Mentuhotep were venerated as tutelary demons of the necropolis of Western Thebes, Mentuhotep more especially at Deir el-Bahari, his burial place. On a small stele we have representations of funerary statues of both these kings, and we have found the actual statues themselves; one of them, a great Osiride figure of Amenhotep in sandstone, painted red and white, has been brought back to England. The XVIIIth dynasty representation of these actual statues is a very interesting find. Two votive statues have been found of Pauser, a XIXth dynasty governor of Thebes, whose tomb is known in this neighbourhood. A very beautiful trophy is a cow's head in alabaster, the eyes of which were originally inlaid with lapis lazuli; this is of the best possible work of the XVIIIth dynasty sculptors; it no doubt belongs to one of the images of Hathor preserved in the shrine built to that goddess by Hatshepsu. This fine work of Egyptian art will also be exhibited in July.

It will be remembered that an important result of last year's diggings, from the anthropological point of view, was the collection of a large number of small votive offerings, of the time of the XVIIIth dynasty chiefly, which had been thrown out when broken or useless by the sacrificants of the Hathor-shrine into the court between the two temples, which thus became a dust heap. A large number of workmen's tools no longer, baskets, &c., were also found. This year no further discovery of votive offerings is to be recorded, with the exception of fragments of blue glazed faience; but a larger number of tools has been found than last year; especially worthy of mention is a small bronze graving tool, mounted in a wooden handle, which was evidently intended for cutting hieroglyphs. This object has been kept at Cairo.

These discoveries of antiquities of a later period are interesting; but what gives to this excavation its importance is all that belongs to the XIIIth dynasty. Of the art and architecture of this dynasty but little was known before these two last seasons' work; but now we have a more intimate knowledge than ever before of the peculiar character of both, and of the perfection of workmanship to which the sculpture of this early period attained. This, the first temple yet discovered of the Middle Kingdom period, and the oldest temple in Egypt of which so much has been preserved, is of a character quite different from any other ancient building to be seen elsewhere in the valley of the Nile. Besides, history has gained from this work the name of at least one new king, possibly the names of two new kings, of this dynasty. This is enough to show how important it is to science that this excavation should be completed as soon as possible. The western end of the temple remains to be excavated. That further important results will be gleaned and more interesting antiquities found, we do not doubt. We commend this work to the friends of Egyptian antiquity, whose monetary support could not be given for a worthier object, and we trust that the Egypt Exploration Fund will be able to find the necessary resources for completing the thorough exploration of the oldest temple at Thebes.

In conclusion, it should be said that the Egypt Exploration Fund's exhibition of the temple-reliefs, statues, and other objects discovered this year at Deir-el-Bahari will be held in the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 37, Great Russell-street, W.C., during the month of July, by kind permission of the council of that society.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.
H. R. HALL.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Sun.	2	Peaches and pears abundant.
Mon.	3	Day of Assemblage of the Nilometer.
Tues.	4	Announcements are made respecting the rise of the Nile.
Wed.	5	Avoid relaxing food and drinks.
Thurs.	6	
Fri.	7	Locusts die, if there are any.
Sat.	8	The use of strong perfumes may be discontinued.

WANTED.—Good Waiters for Hotel, speaking English and French. German preferred. Apply No. 26,193 "Egyptian Gazette".

EGYPTIAN HOTELS.

A RECORD YEAR.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Hotels, Ltd., was held on June 21 at the registered offices of the company, No. 5, Lothbury, London, E.C., Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary (Mr. William B. Peat) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I desire on behalf of myself and my colleagues to express our regret at the loss of our distinguished colleague, Sir Robert Harbert, whose valuable services we very much appreciated. I think I shall not be too sanguine in assuming that the results of the year's trading, as disclosed by the report and accounts, already in your hands, have met with the entire satisfaction of the shareholders, and that these results fully justify the policy of the Board which has followed the gradual, but now finally completed, removal of the system of dual management of the hotels. Under this system the hotels were managed by the Compagnie Internationale des Grands Hotels from Paris, and the deadweight of management expenses involved by that administration render a dividend to the ordinary shareholders a somewhat remote contingency. We have now got past that stage of the company's history, and our capacity of the present time to pay a 10 per cent. dividend on our ordinary shares, and to place the equivalent of a year's preference dividend to reserve, marks a record in the company's existence. I will now briefly refer to the accounts. On the credit side of the profit and loss account it will be observed that the profits of the hotels for the year amount to £39,734, or about £6,300 more than in the preceding year. On the debit side it will be seen that a large portion of this sum has, as usual, been applied in payment of the service of the debentures, which requires the setting aside annually of £13,305. The remaining expenditure shown in the profit and loss account amounts to £5,572. This includes £2,571 written off for the compensation for the cancellation of the agreement with the Compagnie Internationale des Grands Hotels, and the sum of £300 as a final payment to that company under its agreement with us. We have therefore been able to effect a large increase in the expenditure as compared with former years. Turning to the balance-sheet, it will be seen that the sale of surplus stock has continued; the amount received during the year by way of instalments, or otherwise, for the purchase of land is £2,128, and this sum has been expended in the purchase of debentures which have been cancelled. Practically nothing has been expended on capital account during the year.

ISMAILIA HOTEL GIVEN UP.

Hotel Victoria, Ismailia, the lease of which was taken over from the vendors to the Egyptian Hotels, Ltd., has been given up on account of its being unremunerative. In recent years the traffic, which formerly made Ismailia a convenient place of call, has been diminished, and it is no longer possible to make the small hotel there a commercial success. It will be observed that our goodwill account is gradually diminishing, and the compensation paid to the Compagnie Internationale des Grands Hotels, which originally amounted to £17,997, has been reduced to £10,284. The directors hope that, given another good year or two, they will be able to write off this last item out of profits. We have sufficient cash on deposit to pay our dividend, and to more than meet all our current liabilities. As regards the liability side of the balance-sheet, I have little to say. The debentures outstanding are diminishing, partly by the operation of the sinking fund and partly by purchases effected with the proceeds of land sales. Some legal difficulties connected with the title of one of our hotels, of too technical a nature to explain, and which have heretofore involved considerable legal expenses, are now, the directors believe, within reach of settlement, and in dealing with this they are acting under the advice of the company's solicitors and in accord with the solicitors of the trustees of the debenture holders. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Robert Harbert, the Board propose to recommend the election of Mr. W. B. Peat to a seat on the Board, as indicated in the directors' report. The abounding prosperity of Egypt, and the increasing favor with which travellers regard the Valley of the Nile as a holiday and health resort, have done much to improve the position of our company, and to enable us to hold out to the shareholders a good prospect for the future. The same causes have led to a substantial appreciation of the value of our surplus lands at Ghezireh Palace. Up to the present, sales of these lands have been made to the total value of £40,262, out of part of the proceeds of which the estate itself has been developed with roads, an ample supply of water, and electric light. Negotiations have been on foot for some time to grant to a local syndicate an option on the unsold portion of the estate at a price which would materially enhance the prosperity of the debentures.

EFFICIENCY OF THE HOTELS.

We are informed by Mr. Baehler that the hotels have been maintained in a thorough state of repair and efficiency out of revenue. While we are much indebted to Mr. Baehler and the resident directors in Cairo for their untiring efforts to place the company on a dividend-paying basis, we do not fail to appreciate the value of our connection with our good friends, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who are so ably represented on our Board by Mr. Harrison, their managing director in Egypt. I now beg to move that the directors' report and accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1905, as submitted to the shareholders, be received and adopted.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Successful Home Treatment.

Dr. Hartman's Cure for Female Diseases—A Generous Offer to Women.

Invalid Women are Applying by Thousands for Dr. Hartman's Free Home Treatment by Letter.

MRS. J. P. COADY, Treasurer of the Rev. Leaf Club, 1708 6th Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes:

"Peruna is no experimental medicine. I have used it off and on now for three years. At that time I was cured of irregular and painful menstruation. Since that time I have taken it for indigestion or whenever I felt overworked and in need of a tonic, and I have always found that it was of great benefit to me. I am therefore pleased and happy to say a word in its praise and shall gladly endorse it to my friends."—Mrs. J. P. Coady.

Miss Hattie Grace, 254 West 40th St., New York, writes:

"Peruna has changed me from a fretful, irritable, nervous woman into a healthy and a happy one. Nothing seems to worry me, and to fret me any more. Since early womanhood I suffered with bearing down pains and nervousness. I was thin and worried, but Peruna restored me. Those who knew me before cannot understand the change, but I can sum it all up in the blessed word, Peruna."—Hattie Grace.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, No. 121 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y., President West Brooklyn Audubon Society, writes:

"I am pleased to tell what a blessing Peruna has been to me. Several years ago my constitution seemed broken down and I cared little whether I lived or died. I had taken so much medicine that the sight of a bottle made me sick. I had read about Peruna curing women, and I thought perhaps it would help me. I bought a bottle and before it was finished I felt better. I kept on taking it, and after three months' faithful use I was a well woman and able to do the work of my younger days."—Elizabeth Ferguson.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangement.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and



droopy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the president of The Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence. The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have who has any affection of this kind. Those wishing to become patients should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence, year after year. No martyr in poetry or heroine in romance makes a more touching appeal to human sympathy than the woman burdened with the cares of a family trying to carry the extra load of some tormenting and ever present female disease. Dr. Hartman's sympathy for such is unbounded, and his willingness to help them limited only to his power.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 14th November 1905.

All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Kharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.,

A. V. THOMSON,

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

Secretary for Egypt.

H. D. RAWLINGS, LIMITED.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.

AS SUPPLIED TO KINGS AND ROYAL FAMILIES.

Agent: — JOHN B. CAFFARI.

HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 different tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration.

HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone covering, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour, wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

SUPPLIED IN TINS AND IRON KEGS.
Sole Manufacturers—
SICONS BROTHERS & CO., LTD., HULL.
Stocks are held in Cairo by Frank (Boulton) Sanitary Contractor & Engineer, Kharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. Sole Agents for Egypt by Messrs. Nathan & Co., Kharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. General Agents for India, Ceylon & Java, Messrs. J. B. Caffari, Alexandria, Egypt.

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the...

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED, BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

REVUE COMMERCIAL

Cotons. — En exprimant l'espoir, samedi dernier, que, quels que soient les événements en Amérique, la notation serait la note dominante...

Rarement, bien rarement, en effet, Alexandria s'est montrée aussi sage et aussi pondérée dans ses agissements qu'elle l'a été cette semaine avec les nouvelles de l'Amérique...

D'ailleurs, tous poussez des prix aurait été possible, et tout compte fait, il a certainement mieux valu laisser la porte ouverte à l'économisme de nos cotons...

La vieille récolte, comme on a pu le voir plus haut, est en pleine défaveur, ce qui démontre que les détenteurs de Juillet et d'Août se rendent finalement compte qu'il n'y a plus rien à faire pour eux sur ces échéances...

Le Novembre devient de plus en plus le champ de bataille général et les transactions qui s'y passent pourraient bien représenter les sept huitièmes des affaires qui se traitent sur place...

Le mois de Liverpool a été excellent pour nos cotons : les ventes s'y sont élevées à un chiffre assez important et les prix y finissent avec une hausse de 3/16 pour le disponible et de 1/4 à 17 points pour le livrable...

Avant d'en finir avec notre marché, signalons l'importante décision prise par l'assemblée ex-

traordinaire de l'Alexandria Produce Association qui a été, à partir d'Avril 1905, la livraison contre contrats des bales pressées à vapeur, et ce moyennant un 1/2 tal. de bonification...

grains dans l'ordre naturel des choses ! Dominé par la faiblesse à domicile chez nous et elle est faite aux réalisations de la petite spéculation, fatiguée d'attendre et qui craint l'effet écrasant de la première filière de juillet, effet qui, une fois la première impression passée, pourrait être minime si, comme on le dit, beaucoup de reports ont déjà été faits...

Derniers cours pratiqués : P.T. 57 1/2 pour le disponible et 58 3/4 pour le juillet, ce qui ferait près de P.T. 1 1/2 de baisse pour la semaine.

L'Angleterre est ferme et Hull offre de nouveau peu importante et décourage un peu. La nouvelle récolte est inactive, faite de gros vendeurs ; toutefois, comme prix, elle se maintient très-bien aux alentours de P.T. 60.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie) Nous avons eu, comme c'est l'habitude le samedi, un marché calme et délaissé. Le manque d'acheteurs a fait reculer les cours de quelques valeurs.

C'est ainsi que la Banque Nationale de 26 1/16 à 26, l'Agricole de 13 5/8 à 13 9/16, la Banque d'Athènes de 120 à 119 1/2 la Béhéra de 44 à 43 3/4, la Daira de 28 1/8 à 28, la Salt & Soda de 34 9/8 à 34 7/8, l'Alexandria Water de 15 1/4 à 15 1/8, la Ramleh Railway de 7 1/4 à 7 3/16 etc.

Les Estates se maintiennent à 27/32 acheteurs et les Trust à 1 9/32.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

Table with columns: ARRIVÉS, DÉPARTS, listing ship names, companies, and destinations.

Le marché de Liverpool a été excellent pour nos cotons : les ventes s'y sont élevées à un chiffre assez important et les prix y finissent avec une hausse de 3/16 pour le disponible et de 1/4 à 17 points pour le livrable.

PASSENGER LISTS.

Per S.S. "Rameses" sailed from Alexandria yesterday for Liverpool, via Malta : Miss Alderson, Mrs. J. K. Aitken, Miss Cooper, Mr. Degardé's two nurses and three children, Mrs. H. Evans, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Mancantelli and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milburn, Miss Milburn, Mr. D. N. Nicol, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Snead, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Strickland and three children, Mr. C. Wighton, Mrs. T. Parsonage and infant, Mrs. G. Attwood, Serg. G. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Smith's child, Mrs. G. Azar and 3 gentlemen, Mrs. Deleschamps, Mrs. Allen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. H. Camilleri, Miss Gorzolia, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Hunter's servant, Mr. G. Lakia, and 22 deck passengers.

Le paquebot "Portugal" des Messageries Maritimes parti le 30 juin pour Marseille avait à bord :

Familie Kabis de St. Chamas, Famille Pila-vacchi, Mme Bourgeois et enfants, Famille Valassopoulos, M. de Vauvieux, Mme Charlot, Mlle Dafay, Famille Toriel, Famille Boulard, M. Millet, M. Kahbe, M. Simond Bey, M. et Mme Raybaud, M. Cochard, M. Smith, Mme Mahmoud Bey Salem et enfants, M. et Mlle Rini, Dr Ahmed Bey Ali, Mlle Girardin, M. Mohamed Fauzy, M. Amin Yaya Bey, M. et Mme Riso, M. et Mme Lagardenne, M. et Mme Florimond, M. et Mme Maksud et enfants, famille Mamoulak Bey, Famille Harri Caroubin, M. Padoa Bey, M. Ed. Ashou, M. Moh. Bayoum, M. Chalet, Famille Bentata, M. Abouchanab, M. C. Coury, M. Sacazan, Miss Badfield, Famille Debbané, Famille Coury, M. Lefèvre, M. et Mme Bayoum, Frères Silvanus, Sire et Roch, M. et Mme Beltran et enfant, M. et Mme Poli, M. Lehardy Ivon, R. P. Alexis Mallon, Mme Jovanides, M. Muslé, 3 enfants de M. Glasberg, Mme et M. Glasberg, Mme Glasberg mère, père Giovanni, M. Schlinker, R. P. Fernandez, M. Nakmias, M. Bone, capt. Collins, lieutenant, M. Fairfold, Nazim bey, Mr. Mms et Mlle Vaillant Bay, M. Meimara-Gochi, M. Abd. Aiyod, Mme M. H. A. Reid, Dr. Gali, M. et Mme Papanicolaou et famille, M. et Mme Anné, M. et Mme Michel Manopoli Bey, M. C. Colombani, M. Wamock, M. H. Kienzy, M. de la Bouinière, M. Paul Pastour, M. G. H. Dempster, M. Kherachah Aboutour, M. Mms et Mlle de Codd, M. A. Balfour, M. S. Omer, M. Satow, M. et Mme Abbas Helmy, sa mère et enfant, R. P. M. Guilmet, M. G. Tomich, M. L. Jacobi, M. A. Sikaly, Mme Leoulich, M. Moh. Zaki, M. S. Balles, Mlle J. Silva, M. Habib Joseph, Mlle Alex. Berthier, saeur St. Alphonse, B. P. J. Gyan, P. Deumier, M. Papastanis et gouvernante, M. Mohamed Abdelhalim, M. Garabachian et Miles Kulfian, Mrs. Joseph Bogos et Alex. Garabedian, Mme Fortis, M. et Mme Gropper, M. Welkins, Frères Rolland, Lescin, Noël Joseph, Dosithe, Léon et Joachim, M. A. Nahoum, M. P. Gindioe, M. G. Gabbi, R. R. Dalemme, M. Bayoum, M. J. Conrad Ott, Cap. A. D. Saw, M. Hayat, M. Tourne, M. Artin Kalfasian et 27 passagers de 3ms classe.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 30th June, 1905.

Table with columns: FROM, IN AT, The Company's Offices, Postal Telegraph Offices, listing office locations and times.

NUMBERING MACHINES AND DATING STAMPS. J. MARGOSCHES, STATIONERY ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OFFICE, CAIRO - BULAC ROAD.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m. Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. 14 3/32 à — / — ; plus bas pour juillet 13 31/32 à — / —.

ARRIVAGES du samedi 1er juillet 1905 Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.) Tal. 14 7/32 Livraison Juillet " 14 7/16 " Août " 14 " " Novembre " 13 29/32 " Janvier

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.) Tal. 14 3/16 Livraison Juillet " 14 1/2 " Août " 14 " " Novembre " 13 29/32 " Janvier

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

1er juillet 1905. — (11h.55 a.m.) Cotons — Clôture du 30 juin : Ferme et actif. Le semaine finit : Marché, ferme, bon courant d'affaires.

Fair, Tal. 11 1/2 soit sans changement Fully Fair, " 12 1/2 " " Good Fair, " 13 1/2 " " Fully Good, " 14 1/2 " " Fair, " 14 1/2 " " de baisse Good, tal. 15 1/2 soit " de hausse

Fully Good Fair, tal. 13 1/2 à 13 1/2 soit sans changement Extra, tal. 16 1/2 soit sans changement Fully Good Fair, tal. 15 1/2 à 15 1/2 soit sans changement Extra, tal. 16 1/2 à 17 soit sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons : Ferme Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars —

Exportation du 30 depuis le 30 Cotons Bal. 10260 Bal. — Gr. de cot. Ard. 27665 Ard. — Fèves " 855 Ard. —

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandria, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 55,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour : Province Béhéra par Cantar

Table with columns: Province Béhéra, Damanhour, Kaf-Zayat, Tanta, listing prices per cantar.

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PREL FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET GRAINES DE COTON AÏFI P.T. 57 à P.T. — Haute-Egypte " 55 1/2 à P.T. — Fèves Saïdi " 95 1/2 " — " Fayoumi " 94 1/2 " —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 1er juillet 1905 Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

Cotons ... 8/8 211 Graines de coton... sacs 251 Blés Saïdi ... 400 Béhéra ... 1174 Fèves Saïdi ... 5056 Béhéra ... 218 Orges ... 246 Lentilles ... 21

GRAINES DE COTON

N.-D.-J. ... P.T. 60 10/40 à — Juillet ... " 58 10/40 " — Août ... " 53 35/40 " —

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte. — La semaine à 14 1/32, mais il en résulte à 14 1/32 beaucoup d'affaires. Récolte actuelle. Juillet a débuté à 14 9/32 pour reculer à 14 1/32 négligé.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 30 juin 1905 PRODUITS EGYPTIENS LIVERPOOL

Coton : Bât du Marché. — Ferme (sans changement) Futurs Juin : 7 12/64 (4/64 de baisse)

Graines de coton. — Ferme Soutenues Graines de coton. — Meilleure demande. Fèves. — Sans changement

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS CLOSING REPORTS LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1.0 p.m.

Sales of the day... of which (new crop) Maisa Spot per cental... Amer. futures (July-August) ... 5/2

Consols (July) ... 90 Egyptian Unified ... 105 Private Discount m. bill ... 2 1/2 %

NEW-YORK, June 30

Stocks at all U.S. ports ... 70,000 American Futures (July) ... 9.65

Private discount (3 month bill) ... 2 1/2 % Consols (July) ... 89 1/2

LONDON, June 30

American futures (July-August) ... 5.21 Egypt fully good fair, delivery (June) 7 12/64

Private discount (3 month bill) ... 2 1/2 % Consols (July) ... 89 1/2

PARIS, June 30

Lots Turcs ... 132 Crédit Lyonnais ... 1072

Entre Fair et Fully Fair ... P.T. — Fully Fair et Fully Good ... 15

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton ont été fixées comme suit :

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

Table with columns: BOURSE du 30 juin 1905, COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE PARIS, listing various securities and their prices.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agents) du samedi 30 juin 1905, à 11h. a.m.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD. TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table with columns: Same, The week ended June 24.05 period '04, Dec., Kilometres open, L.E., L.E., L.E., L.E., Goods and Sundries, Receipts per kilometre, Total, 1st Jan. 20392 19092 1300

SHARE LIST

Table with columns: Agri. Bank of Egypt, Nat. Bank of Egypt, Ramleh Railway, Egyptian Delta Rail, listing share prices.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m. Agri. Bank of Egypt ... 17 1/2 à —

Bar Silver (per os d.) ... 26 1/2 Consols (July) ... 89 1/2

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

LES DIFFÉRENCES DE PRIX POUR LIVRAISON SUR Contrats de coton ont été fixées comme suit :

Entre Fair et Fully Fair ... P.T. — Fully Fair et Fully Good ... 15

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.) Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

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OUR LONDON LETTER.
 (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, June 23.
 At Ascot, yesterday, the leadenweight was the Plate, which, in the early years of her marriage, was named after the Queen Alexandra that is, and it would seem, with the happiest results. "Racing," King Edward's great-grand-uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, is said to have remarked, "I anguishes for want of support from the Crown and aristocracy." So he went racing, with "the best stock, the best blood, and the most numerous stud in the kingdom." Later on, the Ascot he virtually made felt the influence of the "added money" of the big game meetings. The Alexandra Plate was the first instance, on classic ground, where £1,000 was added to the stakes. True, the race was inaugurated by the victory of Count de La-grange's Fille de l'Air, so named after a fair-tale by Cogniard Frères, which was drawing all Paris to the old "Pol. Dram." "But since," remark the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire and Mr. W. G. Craven, "the wealth and liberality of the Royal Meeting have increased *pari passu*." Twenty years ago, these authorities could aver, "all that is most excellent in horseflesh, and most ambitious in ownership, is annually attracted to this favoured spot." The favored spot has lost none of its attractions since 1886, and the brilliancy of the era which the writers dated from the founding of the Alexandra Plate has, assuredly, suffered no eclipse.

The most effective and artistic incident of the Royal trip down the Thames on Saturday, when the Prince of Wales inaugurated the London County Council steamboat service, was the skilful display of the Prince of Wales's feathers in water by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade on their fire float. The pretty device was exceedingly well reproduced. An unsatisfactory circumstance of the trip was that the Prince allowed himself to be so closely surrounded by his friends on the "King Alfred," that the crowds on the Embankment and on the bridges had the utmost difficulty in distinguishing His Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales, on his arrival at Cardiff on Friday of next week, will drive straight to the Castle, the Marquis of Bute's magnificent residence in the centre of the town, where Lord Bute will entertain him at luncheon. In the afternoon His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the new University College in Cathays Park, and later will attend the graduation ceremony. The Prince will be the guest on Friday night of Lord and Lady Windsor at St. Fagan's, their seat just outside Cardiff, where a distinguished party will be invited to meet him. The functions on Saturday include the conferring on the Prince of the freedom of the borough, followed by a municipal banquet, and he will leave Cardiff for London the same day.

The principle on which Civil List pensions are granted is sometimes hard to understand. There is, happily, no difficulty in approving that just published. The names which have called forth official bounty are either great names or names associated with solid, beneficial, but alas! unremunerative work. J. G. Frazer, le Neve Foster, York Powell, and Freeman: under these cognomens the education and well-being of mankind have been furthered. So in a smaller degree with the others mentioned in the list. But, though satisfactory, it is a sad record. To many of the pensions the phrase "straitened circumstances" is added as a reason for the giving. Astronomers and physicists, men who have given their lives to history and research, die without monetary reward for their services, leaving their families in such a condition that a hundred pounds

from the Civil List comes as a real blessing. Supposing, for instance, that Professor York Powell had devoted his great gifts to commerce or finance, he would perhaps have died a millionaire; certainly his daughter would not have struggled with "inadequate means of support." It is to such cases that Civil List pensions are properly applied.

probably discipline him to attempt any settlement of the Norwegian difficulty.

If Swedish Princes can recover from the affront to their dynasty, and one of them should be asked to accept the Norwegian Crown, there are younger sons of the King who might suit. The Crown Princess of Denmark, a Swedish Princess by birth, also has a son or two who could be spared for a situation worthy of acceptance.

With a courtesy and a touch of sentiment so characteristic of the Japanese, acknowledgment of subscriptions to the Japanese Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Families Fund is made in very graceful fashion. A correspondent forwards his receipt for my inspection. It includes an acknowledgment from the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society of Japan, a printed note in Japanese, and a pretty little lacquered cup wrapped in a silk handkerchief and forwarded from Tokio in a sandalwood box tied with green silk cord. The cup constitutes a charming souvenir of the gratitude of our Eastern allies.

Whether war correspondence is declining or not as a permanent profession, it seems to be the quickest way to prominence. The eldest son of the late Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett has been through a tolerable slice of the Japanese war, and watched the siege of Port Arthur with General Nogi. After the surrender he came back through the States, and lectured to many military and civilian audiences, one of his marked successes being at West Point Academy. For the benefit of us here at home he lectures on Monday afternoon at the United Service Institution, accompanying his remarks with photographs of his own taking. And soldiers of an older generation may not be disinclined to learn something from this enterprising junior of twenty-four.

We were much astonished that any one should write to the papers complaining on talking at the Opera. Having taken our pleasure very often during the season in stalls in the Opera House in always varying positions, we have never once heard anyone talk during the performance, whisper, or be anything less absorbed than ourselves, and we are as quiet as mates when the music charms our ears. One night an old gentleman enthusiast worried us a little because he would begin "Brava, brava," before the singers had finished their last phrase. Except for this, and for the men who go out at the end of each act and won't return in time for the beginning of the next, there is nothing at all to complain of the opera. Between acts there is, of course, a regular babel of chatter, and some of it is so funny, especially this week when the Londoner points out to the country cousin all the great folk present, and the country cousin is quite satisfied, never thinking that the people pointed out are at Ascot and their boxes occupied by friends. After all, the country cousin is gratified, and no one is a pin's point the worse. One wonders what the real people would think could they see those pointed out for them!

The docking of a ship at Portsmouth is generally looked forward to by the dockyard "mates" as an excellent opportunity of obtaining some good fishing. About a foot of water is always left in the dock for cleaning out, and the fish can be easily seen swimming about unable to escape. Last Saturday at one of the docks quite a number of bass were discovered by the dockers, and much amusement was caused by the frantic efforts of the men endeavouring to corner the fish with spikes and brooms. It takes an expert in this kind of fishing to land a prize successfully, but on this occasion about half-a-dozen large fish were caught. Quantities of oysters were also gathered by some of the men from the bottom of the vessel docked.

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ARMY AND NAVY.
 (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
 London, June 23.
 My readers will regret to learn of the death of Colonel E. H. Burney, C.B., who retired a few months ago from the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, at Alexandria. Colonel Burney, who was in his 44th year, was visiting Paris when he contracted his fatal illness. He saw service with the Royal Berks in the Egyptian War of 1882, and commanded the 2nd battalion in the late South African War.

Lieutenant B. G. Bromhead, Royal Berks Regiment, has been ordered to embark for Egypt on the 14th prox. to join the 2nd Battalion, on absorption. He recently returned home from the Cape, where he did duty for three years with the South-African Constabulary.

Major H. B. Mainwaring, Lincolnshire Regiment, has left the 1st Battalion at Seunderabad, and taken his retired pay, after a little over 27 years' service. Major Mainwaring got his first commission in February, 1878, was promoted captain in 1884, and major in 1896. He was in Kitchener's expedition to Khartoum and was present at the battles of Atbara and Omdurman (mentioned in despatches, 4th class Osmanieh, British medal, and Khedive's medal with two clasps).

The Rifle Depot at Winchester is to be maintained at its present establishment. Curiously, whilst other regiments have a difficulty in getting recruits the "Green-jackets" have none.

It has been decided, says a contemporary, to discontinue the carrying of the revolver in civilised warfare. In the South African war the drivers of the R.H.A., and the R.H.A. drivers of transport, staff sergeants, farriers, and others were served out with Webley revolvers. These were only carried for a short period, when they were relegated to the kit bag. Officers who served in that campaign say that however useful the six-shooter is in savage warfare—and it is a very good weapon for rough and tumble fighting—it is useless for civilised warfare where fighting is carried on at long range. It is now proposed to replace the revolver by a light carbine. Farriers are still to carry the Webley for shooting horses.

SOME ERRORS OF ARTISTS.

In an interesting article on "Artistic Incongruities and Anachronisms," in "Chambers's Journal," reference is made to a picture, painted about the eighteenth century, in which Abraham appears ready to sacrifice Isaac with a loaded blunderbuss. This antedated the use of firearms by more than three thousand years. Pictures are known of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, armed with muskets and other weapons of offence of comparatively modern date.

It is in the matter of costume that the early painters found such a stumbling block. In the Edinburgh National Gallery is a picture in which Pharaoh's daughter and her ladies are arrayed in the long-waisted bodices and hooped skirts common to Europe in the sixteenth century. In another picture of the same date, representing "Joseph and his Kindred in Egypt," which is hung in the National Collection in London, there is no trace of the distinctive feature of Egyptian architecture about the buildings; they are all Italian in type. Note, again, another picture by Paolo Veronese in the same gallery, "The Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander after the Battle of Issus." Again we have these pointed waists and enormously distended skirts, which are certainly incompatible with an event which occurred in the year 338 B.C. The artist was a Venetian, and he drew the Venetian costumes of his own period, 1528-88.

Raphael, like so many others, drew his Madonnas, his saints, and his martyrs from Italian models, and clothed them in contemporary Italian costume, giving the figures as a background the scenery with which he was so familiar. It was only when travellers came to visit the Holy Land, and saw the people there, unchanged in sentiment, habit, and customs for centuries, that a few came to realise that the pictures were wrong.

A MODERN SACRIFICE TO ANCIENT GODS.

It has been calculated, according to "Engineering," that a storage capacity of two milliards of cubic metres, or two thousand million tons, is required to convert each million acres of the land of Egypt from flood to perennial irrigation. Hence the problem is, to supply reservoirs capable of storing four milliards of cubic metres of water. The Assouan reservoir at its present level stores one milliard of cubic metres, leaving three milliards yet to be retained. If it had not been for the sentimental outcry of certain European archaeologists, to whom the preservation of a ruined temple, which most of them had never seen, was of more interest than the welfare of millions of their fellow-creatures, the Assouan reservoir would now be of twice its capacity, and another half-million acres rendered able to produce the long-stapled Egyptian cotton which is so greatly in demand. As "Engineering" expresses it, the fellahen cried to the Government for bread, and it has given them stones, in deference to the wishes of a few foreign antiquaries. However, the fault is now committed; Egypt is poorer by 15,000,000, but retains a useless pile of half-submerged ruins.

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